

Gen. Scott, has accepted the appointment tendered to him of Brigadier-General.

**PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.**

Paymasters are on their way here to pay every regiment in the service on June 30, which has not been paid up to that time. On the 31st, and every two months thereafter, payments will be regular in every case where the pay-rolls are ready.

**GEN. McCLELLAN AND STAFF IN VIRGINIA.**

Gen. McClellan and staff spent the day on the other side of the river, and did not return at a late hour this evening.

**THE COURT-MARTIAL.**

The General Court-Martial now sitting on the case of the 79th mutineers will sit volunteers only. Another for the trial of regulars is composed of the following officers of the regular army:

Lieut. Col. H. Day, 2d Infantry; Maj. J. N. Palmer, 3d Cavalry; Capt. D. Davidson, 2d Infantry; Capt. Lloyd Beall, 2d Infantry; Capt. J. F. Harrison, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. R. P. Hunter, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. T. H. McCormick, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. W. S. Worth, 8th Infantry; 1st Lieut. S. H. Smith, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. E. Dimick, 4th Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. McMillan, 1st Infantry, Judge Advocate.

**JUDGE DICKEN'S ILLINOIS CAVALRY.**

Capt. Averill, Aid to Gen. Porter, has been ordered the Lieut.-Colonel in Judge Dickey's Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, of which 24 companies are already offered.

**THE TRIAL OF THE 79TH MUTINEERS.**

The trial of the 79th mutineers has been postponed till Thursday. Nothing was done to-day.

**QUARREL BETWEEN SICKLES AND FAIRMAN.**

The Hall of the War Office was today the scene of an altercation between Messrs. Sickles and Fairman, from whom the former had taken away the command of a regiment in the Excelsior brigade. Mr. Fairman, representing that he had raised 700 or 800 men, to-day procured the acceptance of a regiment, which he showed Sickles, whom he met in the Hall. In the course of an angry conversation the paper was torn. Fairman was obtaining a fresh copy from the Assistant Secretary of War, when Sickles appeared. The matter was laid aside for further consideration. Subsequently more hot words passed between the parties, and there was a movement as if to draw a pistol on the part of one.

**GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER RESPECTING THE SEVENTY-NINTH.**

The following is the text of Gen. McClellan's military order read to the mutinous 79th Regiment, with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery at hand to enforce it. Some inaccuracies of phraseology were pointed out, as written for the TRIBUNE from memory, and in justice to its author, we give it in full:

**HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, 18th August, 1861.**

**SPECIAL ORDER, No. 27.**—The General commanding this Division learns with the utmost pain that a large portion of the 79th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, have been guilty of insubordination, and in defiance of the laws of the United States, have refused to obey the orders of their commanding officer, and have taken possession of the arms and accoutrements of their fellow-soldiers, and in acting such a part at a time when the services of every true man are required by the Nation, they have rendered themselves liable to the punishment of the laws of the United States.

This regiment has chosen to make the issue, and the Commanding-General is prepared to meet it. The regiment is ordered to return at once to its duty. All members of the regiment, whether officers or privates, who do not, forthwith, on this order, bring back to their commanding officer, and deliver up to him, their arms and accoutrements, and will be placed in arrest; and refusing to do so, they will be fired upon; of those who obey the orders, and return to their duty, the authorities will alone be punished.

The regiment will be deprived of its colors, which will be returned to it only in members have shown a disposition to obey that they have taken the first step of obedience, and have proved on the field of battle that they are not wanting in courage.

A copy of this order, with the names of the officers and men implicated, will be sent to the Governor of New-York, to be filed among the State records.

Yours, &c., McCLELLAN.

Major-General Commanding.

**THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.**

Army officers who have long been acquainted with Gen. Magruder believe that the burning of Hampton was ordered by him in a drunken frolic. He was always a hard drinker, and the taste has grown upon him since he became a rebel.

The attempt to attribute the Rebel's desecration of the Episcopal Church at Centerville to the National troops has reminded officers that one of the Fairfax churches was found, on the entrance of our corps, to have evidently been used for barracks. The floor was knee-deep in straw, and there were abundant signs of occupation by soldiers.

To the Associated Press.

**WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.**

**SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS FOR A FOREIGN MARKET.**

The following letters are fair specimens of those found in a recently intercepted mail bag, the first being a translation:

**CHARLESTON, Aug. 3, 1861.**

"DEAR FELIX: On politics I will not say much. The last important affair is still too fresh to be in good taste to discuss it. Moreover, I alone know pretty well what is unknown to the rest of the world. I will not give the confidential reports of the English Consul to the Government at home."

"I can assure you I can see daylight, and we will soon have full sunshine. I have read Russell's private letter about the battle, and he completely disposes of the Yankees. Lord Lyons's last good saying was that he would say to Seward in the case of a war, 'You will not find me in the ranks, but I will be in the rear, with a brilliant right, you may say they are a brilliant power.'"

"You may rest assured that the South will be independent, and soon become greater than the North, for we have a sea, and not the North; because the sea will produce everything that is necessary, and moreover, yield immense values in cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., &c., &c."

"In the products of the earth, the South is the greatest country. I hope Hamburg will soon give us direct steam navigation. In January we expect to be in full operation, and will must break the blockade. I have still later information, which still more confirms me in the belief that England and France will soon acknowledge us."

**MORRIS SELIGMAN.**

**CHARLESTON, Aug. 6, 1861.**

"MY DEAR JOHN: The Lincoln Government has stopped the mails, and I avail myself of our good friend Robert McIntosh John Paul, going over, which they have to do by a very circuitous route, to reach the steamer Africa at New-York, by the time she leaves for Liverpool, on the 14th inst."

After speaking of private affairs, the writer continues: "We are in the midst of a war, but our streets are quiet. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee army in Virginia. The movements of our army are secret, but we will probably have startling news soon."

"I am sure that the intelligent people of Europe soon long for this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President, Lincoln, and then that of our President, Jefferson Davis. What a contrast! We have a well-organized government, with a good Constitution. The only Government in the world which is not a total wreck—infatuated, lawless, barbarous. Our harbor is still blockaded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, tea, &c., but notwithstanding, we have plenty of the staff of life."

"The crops of cotton, rice and corn are most abundant in a country where labor is employed in the cultivation of the land goes on unintermitted during war. It is not so in the Northern States. They

are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce, their manufactures are all stopped, they have no cotton to work upon, and if they had, the only market for their fabrics was the South, who by a high tariff were obliged to take their goods at their own prices. In fact their business is completely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their Government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened powers of Europe. I wish I could send you now and then some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so."

Your affectionate brother,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

**SOLDIERS' LETTERS.**

Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments instead of at the Post-Office. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons—hence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the name and company of recipients.

**MAIL LOCKS.**

The Post-Office Department in advertising for proposals for maillocks, reserved the power to reject all the locks offered. It is understood the number of novel and meritorious locks for other purposes than the mail offered under the advertisement was unusually large, but that from considerations of economy and security the Department will readopt the use of its own lock, the chain-shell padlock, of which it owns the patent, and which, with certain modifications, making a new key necessary, is, all things considered, believed to be the best mail-lock yet produced.

**PAYMASTERS.**

Capt. H. C. Pratt of the 3d Artillery, of Massachusetts, has been appointed paymaster in the army, and W. C. Hanna and S. C. Stevenson of Indiana, have been appointed additional paymasters.

**SAFETY OF THE STEAMER BALTIMORE.**

The fears for the safety of the steamer Baltimore, in the employ of the Government, are relieved—that vessel having been detained at Fortress Monroe by a storm.

**CAPT. DALLAS REAPPOINTED.**

The case of Capt. A. G. Dallas, of the 12th Infantry, has been examined into, and it having been shown that his rejection by the Senate was through a misapprehension of the facts, the President has directed his reappointment.

**CAPTAIN OF THE REBEL.**

Samuel A. Whitworth has also been appointed Captain of the 13th Infantry by the President.

**ANOTHER BRIGADIER.**

Gen. James Shields of California has been appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers.

**PATRIOTIC RESPONSE.**

The War Department has received from the Governors addressed in the late general order, the most enthusiastic and patriotic responses to the call for additional troops.

As it is known, the Cabinet are a unit on the measures for the prosecution of hostilities. The attacks on members of the Administration are regarded here as intended to thwart its policy of effective operations.

**THE SOUTHERN VESSEL AT NEWPORT.**

Official information has been received here that the vessel from the South, with Confederate ship papers, only entered Newport, R. I., under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenger was found a letter authorizing him to purchase blankets, clothing, &c. It is supposed his intention was to ship these articles to some port in North Carolina, either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage of an ineffective blockade.

**THE RECENT BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.**

MISSOURI.

**THE CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.**

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Letters from the battle-field of Wilson's Creek set the Confederates were surprised by 10,000 men on each side of Camp Churchill.

Col. Carroll's Texas Regiment was badly cut up. After six hours' conflict, Gen. Sigel was routed, and reached Springfield with a dozen men. Confederate loss, killed 800; wounded 1,000. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured.

The report has been officially confirmed.

**THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, &C.**

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The order from the War Department to hasten troops to the seat of war is being actively responded to, and it is probable that five new regiments will leave Massachusetts during the present week.

New-Hampshire will shortly send forward three regiments and a battery of artillery.

**NEW-JERSEY TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.**

TRENTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The New-Jersey troops have orders to leave to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It produces no little excitement. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are partially filled, and are here, and others are coming.

**ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Pierce Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New-York this evening, en route for Fort Mifflin.

The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the arrests of Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China; George M. Wharton, late United States District Attorney; Charles Brown, ex-Collector of the port, and David Salomon.

It is stated that Butler's arrest was caused by intercepted letters, giving information to the enemy.

A number of Colonels of the various unorganized regiments met Col. Hiler, the Secretary of State, this evening, and reported the numbers and conditions of their troops.

Companies sufficient for four regiments are able to march immediately and others will rapidly follow, according to orders. There are at least 15,000 available troops in Philadelphia.

Gen. Patterson in good season issue an order calling his home guards together.

Col. Owen's 8th Regiment, Col. Chanty's Regiment, and a regiment of cavalry are among those ready for an emergency. Military enthusiasm is increasing.

**SOUTHERN ITEMS.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18, 1861.

The *Herald* (Miss.) *Democrat* says that Horn Island, on Pascagoula Bay, is being fortified: that batteries are being erected on Cat Island, and that there is a blockading vessel off Ship Island.

The *Memphis Appeal*, of the 17th inst., says that the prize-boat Equality, reported captured by Capt. Irwin, at Cairo, was, to-day, handed over to the military authorities in New-Madrid. The Federal gun-boat continued pursuit to within three miles of New-Madrid. The steamer Cheney and seven prisoners are also reported captured.

The *Louisville Courier* this morning learns that a committee of citizens from Harrison County waited on the owner of the Covington and Lexington railroad, and informed him that if shipments of merchandise were not stopped the road would be destroyed. The owner promised to obey, and six cannon and thirteen cars loads of small arms were returned to Covington.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The *Charleston Courier* says the Lafayette Army in North Carolina wants 25,000 rifle stocks.

The *Shreveport Gazette* says Texas letters state that McCulloch can have 10,000 mounted men in ten days if he wants them.

The *Texas Ranger* reports great havoc of the ball worn on the cotton crop in the vicinity of Brenham.

The *Indianapolis Courier* says that salt can be gathered on the Texas coast, marries to supply the whole Southern Confederacy.

The *Houston Telegraph* says that Texas has made

wheat corn enough this year for two years; enough to clothe half the Confederacy, and stall make 500,000 bales of cotton.

The *Attapetee Register* says the sugar crop is better than ever before.

The *Charleston Courier* adds the Confederate Commissariat to recognize officially and practically rice and corn for making bread. It also urges the establishment of a locomotive factory. The same paper says the Confederate Congress, in secret session, appropriated \$1,000,000 for supplying clothing, subsistence, arms and ammunition to the Missouri troops, subject to the discretion of President Davis.

**MICHIGAN TROOPS.**

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Five regiments of Infantry under State authority, and two independent regiments, which have been accepted by the War Department, are partially filled up and offered, and the men are in camp in different parts of the State. None of these regiments have been uniformed as yet, but it is understood all available men in camp will be moved forward to the War Department, under the recent order of the War Department.

**THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.**

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst., when the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech as follows: *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the real and cordial support which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wishes as to those affairs is that they may be settled in the manner best adapted to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

The discussions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with other Powers of Europe, to preserve impartiality in the continuing conflict.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquility in Syria, in virtue of Conventions between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have accomplished the object proposed. The progress of events in Syria is encouraging, and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which have been made for the administration of the districts which have been placed under the control of the British Government will be successful.

Her Majesty has been with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian territories, and the progress which has been made toward equipping the revenue and expediting of that part of her empire.

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and her Majesty has been with satisfaction that, after ample provision for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make so ample provision for the relief of your people.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her volunteer forces, and the admiration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

The objects to which the act for improving the management of the Admiralty and Navy was made productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to acts for consolidating and assimilating the criminal law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquor.

Her Majesty has given her assent to important acts which she trusts will have the effect of raising more largely employment in the public service to the European and native inhabitants of India, of improving the means of legislation of furthering the code of justice, and of promoting the well-being and well-ordering of the Indian people.

Her Majesty has assented with pleasure to the act for the improvement of harbors on the coast of the United Kingdom, and for relieving merchant shipping from passing tolls, and also to the act for improving the administration of the law relating to the relief and the removal of paupers.

Her Majesty trusts that the act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the drainage of land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to many other measures of public utility, the results of which laborers for the session now brought to its close.

Her Majesty has observed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails throughout all her dominions, and she trusts that by wise legislation, and a just administration of the law, the continuance of this happy state of things will be secured.

In addressing to your respective counties, you will have important public duties to perform, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

**THE BLOCKADE.**

In the House of Commons, August 6, the last day of the session, Mr. Wield asked whether Her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the President of the United States, or from the British Ambassador at Washington, respecting the intention of the Government of the United States to station vessels off the coasts of the Southern States, to station vessels to collect and levy duties upon foreign merchandise?

Lord Palmerston said the Federal Congress had passed a law empowering the President, if he should think fit, to station vessels off certain ports in the Southern States for the purpose of collecting Customs duties. Such a proceeding would, of course, if adopted, be a practical suspension of the blockade, because a port could not be effectively blockaded and ships prevented from entering it, while at the same time Customs duties were levied on their cargoes as if they had entered.

**IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.**

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers are requested to make notice of and conform promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governor of the State of New-York, which is as follows:

*To the Governor of the State of New-York:*

By direction of the President, it is ordered that you are requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptance by direct from the War Department, whether the volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not.

The object of such regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All classes of volunteer regiments, on arriving, will report to the commanding general, who will provide equipment and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and all officers of independent regiments in view. An efficient system of recruiting is the object in view. All classes of regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of the progress shall be made to the commanding General.

**SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.**

**GENERAL ORDER, No. 55.**

The above orders of the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commanders of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the service of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commanding-General, at No. 31 Walker Street, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commanding-General,

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adj. General.

**THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.**

By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, the Special Correspondent of The London Times.

**THE DEFEAT AT MANASSAS.**

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

The army of the North is fairly moving at last, and all the contending voices of lawyers and disputants will speedily be silenced by the noise of the cannon. Let no one suppose that the war will be decided in one or two battles, or conclude from any present successes of the Federals that they will not meet with stern opposition as they advance. The Confederates uniformly declared to me after their failure to take either Fairfax Hall or the Capitol, they would wait in Virginia, and "wait" the Federals into certain military traps, where they would be "destroyed to a man."

There is great reason to be placed on "masked batteries" in this war, and the country is favorable to their employment; but nothing can prove more completely the unsteady character of the troops than the fact that, in the case of the Federals, there is reason to think that there have been parties on both sides—at Great Bethel as well as at Laurel Hill. The telegraph is faster than the post, and all the incursions of to-day may have been by the Federals, and the Confederates may have been sitting in the Capitol, within the very hearing of the guns and the sight of the smoke of the conflict which is now raging in Virginia.

Sensations and Congressmen are engaged in disputations and speeches, while soldiers are working out the problem in their own way, and it is within the range of possibility that a disastrous defeat may be the new which has just come in that the latter have passed Ball's Bluff, a small river which flows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, in a point that Fairfax Court-House was abandoned for a reason. It is stated that the Confederates have been repulsed by the Federals at Ball's Bluff, and as soon as this latter has been posted I shall proceed to the field (for the campaign has now fairly commenced) and ascertain the facts. If the Confederates force the left of McDowell's army they will obtain possession of the line to Alexandria, and may endanger Washington.

The design of Beauregard was to engage the bulk of the Federal army at Manassas Junction, which you must not overlook. While the Federals were engaged with the Confederates at Manassas Junction, the reports of guns were heard this morning in the direction of the Junction, and it is probable that McDowell, advancing from Centerville, has met the enemy, prepared to dispute his passage.

There are some stories in town to the effect that Gen. T. H. Lee has not with a severe check on the right, but the advance of McDowell is very cautious, and he would not let his troops fall into the ambushes against which they have been especially forewarned. Let speculation, which to-morrow a new campaign, and let us see how the condition of the Federals stands with the Confederates, and the Federal army in the hands of the Confederates.

The Federal army, under the command of Gen. Scott, consists of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Smith, 1st Ohio, 2d Ohio, 3d Ohio, 4th Ohio, 5th Ohio, 6th Ohio, 7th Ohio, 8th Ohio, 9th Ohio, 10th Ohio, 11th Ohio, 12th Ohio, 13th Ohio, 14th Ohio, 15th Ohio, 16th Ohio, 17th Ohio, 18th Ohio, 19th Ohio, 20th Ohio, 21st Ohio, 22nd Ohio, 23rd Ohio, 24th Ohio, 25th Ohio, 26th Ohio, 27th Ohio, 28th Ohio, 29th Ohio, 30th Ohio, 31st Ohio, 32nd Ohio, 33rd Ohio, 34th Ohio, 35th Ohio, 36th Ohio, 37th Ohio, 38th Ohio, 39th Ohio, 40th Ohio, 41st Ohio, 42nd Ohio, 43rd Ohio, 44th Ohio, 45th Ohio, 46th Ohio, 47th Ohio, 48th Ohio, 49th Ohio, 50th Ohio, 51st Ohio, 52nd Ohio, 53rd Ohio, 54th Ohio, 55th Ohio, 56th Ohio, 57th Ohio, 58th Ohio, 59th Ohio, 60th Ohio, 61st Ohio, 62nd Ohio, 63rd Ohio, 64th Ohio, 65th Ohio, 66th Ohio, 67th Ohio, 68th Ohio, 69th Ohio, 70th Ohio, 71st Ohio, 72nd Ohio, 73rd Ohio, 74th Ohio, 75th Ohio, 76th Ohio, 77th Ohio, 78th Ohio, 79th Ohio, 80th Ohio, 81st Ohio, 82nd Ohio, 83rd Ohio, 84th Ohio, 85th Ohio, 86th Ohio, 87th Ohio, 88th Ohio, 89th Ohio, 90th Ohio, 91st Ohio, 92nd Ohio, 93rd Ohio, 94th Ohio, 95th Ohio, 96th Ohio, 97th Ohio, 98th Ohio, 99th Ohio, 100th Ohio, 101st Ohio, 102nd Ohio, 103rd Ohio, 104th Ohio, 105th Ohio, 106th Ohio, 107th Ohio, 108th Ohio, 109th Ohio, 110th Ohio, 111th Ohio, 112th Ohio, 113th Ohio, 114th Ohio, 115th Ohio, 116th Ohio, 117th Ohio, 118th Ohio, 119th Ohio, 120th Ohio, 121st Ohio, 122nd Ohio, 123rd Ohio, 124th Ohio, 125th Ohio, 126th Ohio, 127th Ohio, 128th Ohio, 129th Ohio, 130th Ohio, 131st Ohio, 132nd Ohio, 133rd Ohio, 134th Ohio, 135th Ohio, 136th Ohio, 137th Ohio, 138th Ohio, 139th Ohio, 140th Ohio, 141st Ohio, 142nd Ohio, 143rd Ohio, 144th Ohio, 145